



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

never be realized in time or place; for its realization is in men as ethical truth and function. Without a vision of the perfect city to spur him on, man would not be man.

JOHN H. RANDALL, JR.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

## JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY: April, 1919.  
*In Memoriam: John Wallace Baird. A Study of Tonal Attributes* (pp. 121-164): GILBERT J. RICH. — The pure vowels do not occur at the same point for all observers nor do they lie an octave apart. Judgments of vocality are made upon a perceptual and not an attributive basis. Judgments of pitch are made upon an attributive basis. Previous experiments establishing the attributive status of volume, and showing that it follows Weber's Law, have been verified with pure tones. *Some Forms of Natural Training to Which Certain Birds are Subjected* (pp. 165-172): P. F. SWINDLE. — Certain interesting regularities in the behavior of birds, especially carnivorous ones, are explained. *Analysis of Nesting Activities* (pp. 173-186): P. F. SWINDLE. — Relation between bodily activity and complexity of nest, relative utility of the various movements, theoretical conception of nest building, utility of group dependent upon its proper temporal position, application to nest-building of birds, nest building of the *Cariama*, simple and multiple nests, selection of the building place, etc., are discussed. *The Peristaltic-Like Nature of Organic Responses* (pp. 187-210): P. F. SWINDLE. — The initial element of the innately associated series of elements of the responses of long duration conditions or induces its qualitatively most similar element; this in turn induces its most similar element which has not occurred immediately before, and so on until the qualitatively most dissimilar element to the initial one is induced. *Some Relations between the War and Psychology* (p. 211-224): G. STANLEY HALL. — The psychological forces which play the chief rôle in wars are discussed. Only when we understand and learn how to control them can the world be safe for peace. *Duration, Energy and Extent of Reaction Movements—Simple and Flying Reactions* (pp. 224-236): FRANK ANGELL. — An investigation in continuation of the "Preliminary Note" on reaction times in an earlier volume. *Book Review. Book Notes.*

Crawford, W. J. Experiments in Psychical Science: Levitation, Contact, and the Direct Voice. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1919. Pp. vi + 201. \$2.00.

- Jerusalem, William. *Problems of the Secondary Teacher*. Translated by Charles F. Sanders. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 1918. Pp. 253. \$1.75.
- Link, Henry C. *Employment Psychology: the application of scientific methods to the selection, training and grading of employees*. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1919. Pp. xii + 440. \$2.50.

---

## NOTES AND NEWS

### HAECKEL

IN the death of Ernst Haeckel the world loses the last of those great Victorians for whom Darwinian evolution was not merely a biological hypothesis, but the foundation of a new philosophy and a new religion. Haeckel was the Spencer of Germany; and like Spencer he undertook to preach the new gospel of evolution to the people at large. Though possessed of a vastly greater knowledge of the science of zoology than his English prototype, he was inferior to him in philosophic power, and especially in clarity and tolerance.

The central thought in Haeckel's philosophy is what he called monism. This monism of his was a rather crude development of the monism of Spinoza. Like the greater doctrine, it opposed dualism both in the individual and in the cosmos. Man's mind is an inseparable aspect of his body and shares the composite and perishable character: while, in the world at large, whatever may be called divine or spiritual is an inseparable aspect of the eternal and infinite system of matter and energy.

On this monistic psychology and cosmology Haeckel founds his monistic theories of ethics and education. He rejects what he regards as the other-worldliness and asceticism of Christian ethics and attacks these tendencies with the harshest and most bitter invective. Yet for all his anti-clericalism there is nothing of the Nietzschean attempt to subordinate right to might, and to make ideals secondary to a "will to power." Haeckel believed with Spencer that the Golden Rule expressed adequately the rival claims of egoism and altruism; and, also like Spencer, he believed that the new evolutionary science was capable of giving both a psychological explanation and a logical sanction of the moral sense.

In his monistic theory of education Haeckel advocated a far more extensive and intensive teaching of natural science than that which exists. Like many gentler reformers he mourned the fact that the incredible advances in our knowledge of physical nature had failed to react upon human culture. And it is interesting to find him in-